

WE'RE READY TO WHIP GERMANY.

Firm Attitude Taken by Our Government.

CANNOT BULLY US.

When Dewey Has the Monterey He Will Be Master in Manila.

TO ENFORCE HIS ORDERS.

If They Are Not Obeyed the Kaiser Will Receive a Lesson.

Washington, July 15.—"Having whipped Spain, we are ready to whip Germany if she dares a fight. After the arrival of the Monterey Admiral Dewey will enforce his orders in Manila Bay by cannon, if necessary."

This is the decision the Administration has reached concerning the situation in the Philippines, according to high official authority. The Administration has grown tired of the many annoyances and insults to which Admiral Dewey has been subjected. It hopes by the end of the week that the Admiral will be in position to take the aggressive.

Admiral Dewey has reported to the Navy Department in full the interference of the German fleet in Manila Bay. In each case the insult was slight, but in the aggregate the annoyance has been great. He has told the department of the German cruiser which so ostentatiously followed the transports carrying the first reinforcements under General Anderson; of the presence of German officers in the country around Manila, and their assisting Spaniards in building defenses; of the discourteous treatment of American officers by the same German officers; of the landing of supplies from German war ships for the Spanish soldiers under cover of night; of the movements of boats from the German squadron around the harbor in defiance of Dewey's regulations, and, last of all, of the conduct of the war ship Irene in Subig Bay.

Dewey to Defy the Germans. Instructions were cable to Admiral Dewey, though they were scarcely thought necessary, to continue the same line of action as at present until the arrival of the Monterey. Then he is to take matters in his own hands, drop diplomacy and become aggressive. If necessary, he will fire into the German fleet to enforce obedience to his regulations and commands.

The Administration feels that it is in much better shape to go to war with Germany now than it was to begin operations against Spain. Our army is already prepared for action, and the navy is flushed with victory. There would be no hesitancy in teaching Germany a lesson should the occasion arise. Admiral Diederichs, Prince Henry and the German Emperor himself will be given to understand in no unmistakable terms that this country has captured the Philippines and intends to do with them what it pleases.

As an evidence of the earnestness of the Administration, General Otis was notified today to use his greatest efforts to hasten the departure of his command for the Philippines. The general was instructed to leave San Francisco immediately with the Puebla and Pern and go to Honolulu, where he will await the remainder of the fourth expedition. The troops in this expedition are the Third Infantry, the Tenth Infantry, two battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, a detachment from the Third Artillery, a squadron from the Fourth Cavalry, two light batteries of the Sixth Artillery and the remaining enlisted men of the volunteer organization now en route to the Philippines.

Colonel Barbour has protested against the assignment of the Third Infantry to Honolulu, and the regiment will be sent, as originally intended, to Manila.

Would Reward Brave Chinamen. Admiral Dewey has recommended that the Chinamen who served with great courage on his ships during the battle of Manila be given the status of United States citizens. This recommendation was turned over by the Navy Department, where the following statement was made today:

"In further proof of the nobility of character of Admiral Dewey is his recommendation to the United States Government that the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle of Manila, and who rendered most efficient service on that occasion and behaved in most exemplary manner, be recognized by this Government in some substantial manner. He seems to think that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. In referring to these Chinese he says that they showed great courage and energy in the face of the enemy, that they were certainly worthy of the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship."

Transports Delayed at Honolulu. Honolulu, July 8.—The transports comprising the third fleet from San Francisco left for the Philippines this morning, but the Moonraker remained behind. There is some talk that the monitor will remain here until after the raising of the American flag over the islands. While the troops were here they were royally entertained. The boys of the Astor battery came in for a great deal of special attention. They attended a feast on the Government grounds in a body. The five transports returned at nightfall. The Indiana was disabled. A leak had been sprung in one of her boilers and the fires had to be put out, and she was towed back. It was thought that repairs could be made in twelve hours and the transports would start again for Manila to-morrow.

General Merrill, on the Newport, had started alone for the Philippines, where he expected that the troops would overtake him the next day. He undoubtedly will be surprised at the non-appearance of the vessels, which he expected to see the next morning.

Paymaster Wilson, of the Moonraker, who is shortly expected to return, is to be tried by court-martial. The charge will be that of drunkenness while in Honolulu. He will be offered a chance to resign.

FARRAGUT WILL BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

San Francisco, July 15.—The torpedo boat Farragut will be launched from the Union Iron Works on Saturday, and will be placed in commission as soon as possible.



UNCLE SAM--ALL GOONS LOOK ALIKE TO ME!

GRATEFUL TO THE JOURNAL.

Senora Eulate Thankful for News of Her Husband.

SPANIARDS IN A PANIC.

San Juan Fears Immediate Bombardment.

By William R. Sill, By Special Cable.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Sill.) St. Thomas, July 15.—Senora Eulate cables her thanks to the Journal, through the Journal correspondent here for information about her husband. The Journal had informed her that Captain Eulate was safe on board an American war ship, and that his injuries were slight.

A letter received to-day from Havana says that the city is starving. The people ran out of bread and fresh meat fifteen days ago. Citizens are desperate, and recently 10,000 of them made a demonstration in front of Captain-General Blanco's palace. Blanco assured the mob that food would soon be in Havana.

By Associated Press. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 15.—Advices received here from San Juan de Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans to-day. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior, and it is said the city and suburbs are practically deserted.

PEORIA PROUD OF ITS FIGHTING NAMESAKE.

Peoria, Ill., July 15.—The Mayor of Peoria and Board of Trade telegraphed congratulations to-day to Lieutenant T. W. Ryan, commanding the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, for its recent achievements. The boat was named after this city at the request of its citizens, and the people are very proud of the record it has made.

NEW YORKERS IN REVIEW.

The Twelfth Does Excellent Work at Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 15.—The chance of an early expedition to Porto Rico has greatly encouraged the troops here, especially those of the First Corps, including the Twelfth New York, who now have strong hopes that they will be ordered to that point. A majority of the soldiers have felt that it would be much more desirable to go to Porto Rico than to Cuba. This morning dawned clear and bright. A blistering sun has beaten down upon the camp all day, the mercury reaching 95 degrees.

A sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that Major Walter P. Callahan, commanding the Third Battalion, and Captain G. A. Harris, Company B, Fifth Illinois, were discharged "with one month's pay." The papers were from the War Department. Their friends declare that the discharges have been secured through Governor Tanner, of Illinois. They were his political enemies.

This afternoon at 3:30 the Twelfth New York, Colonel Leonard commanding, was reviewed by Brigadier-General Walte, brigade commander. They practiced battle formation and outpost duty. General Walte was very pleased with their work. On account of incessant rains rifle practice has been temporarily abandoned by the Twelfth. The camp is in a muddy condition, but Major Ward says his men are enjoying excellent health.

Last night the Twelfth was awakened by the hands of the Eighth Massachusetts and Twenty-third Arkansas. A Jollification was held in the brigade over the surrender of Santiago. Private Griffin, Company M, Twelfth New York, was today appointed corporal.

The boys of the Fourteenth New York were at target practice. Privates Platt and Keener, of Company F, made twenty-three bulls eyes out of a possible twenty-five. To-morrow night the regiment will give an entertainment.

Lieutenants McNary, Wingate and Bridge returned from Brooklyn to-night, where they have been recruiting for their regiment. Captain Carroll, Company F, Fourteenth, returned to-day from New York. Corporal Montgomery, of the Fourteenth, was today sent to the division hospital, seriously ill with fever.

Major J. E. Kibby and L. K. New and Charles P. N. Strader, Eighth New York Regiment, have been granted ten days leave, and left to-night for New York.

RED CROSS CHIEF IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 15.—Judge Joseph Sheldon, vice-president of the Red Cross Association, has arrived in this city on a special mission to confer with members of the society on the coast relative to work in the Philippines.

ENGLISH GOOD WILL.

Remarkable Speech by James Bryce on July 4.

IS PROUD OF AMERICA

Lion and the Eagle Now Fully Understand Each Other.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, July 5.—One of the most noteworthy English comments upon American politics among those which have been called forth by the war between Spain and the United States was the speech delivered by the Right Hon. James Bryce, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, Scotland, at the dinner of the American Society on the Fourth of July.

During the speech he said: "We have both come—and that most notably within the last few months—to perceive that all over the world the interests of America and of England are substantially the same, and in the recognition of this fact we see a solid basis for a permanent co-operation."

"There is also another change that has powerfully worked for good on the relations of the peoples. A distinguished statesman has recently said that the powers of the world may be divided into those that are living and those that are dying. The United States and Britain are among the living powers."

"These powers are now few in number. They are growing stronger, while the others grow always weaker. They are imposing their languages and their types of civilization upon the world. The types that seem destined to survive and maintain their rivalry are now very few."

"One of them is represented by two nations. It is that which is common to us Americans and to us Englishmen. We speak the same tongue, we enjoy and are instructed by the same literature, we live under laws which were in their origin and are still largely the same, and we have created institutions essentially similar in spirit and character, though differing in minor details, just as the colors in those two flags which I see intertwined at the end of this hall are the same colors, though the arrangement in lines and stars is different."

"This sense of our underlying unity over against the other races and forms of civilization in the world has been a potent force in drawing us together, and its potency is shown by this; that it is at work all over the English-speaking world."

WATSON IS SPAIN'S TERROR.

Panic-Stricken People of Barcelona Flee from Homes.

LONDON, July 15.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe the Americans will select Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving.

The Governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the Government.

Marseilles, July 15.—A number of Barcelona steamers have taken refuge here, fearing an American attack on Barcelona.

Cadix, July 15.—There is great excitement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving.

The Spanish mail steamer plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week. Mr. Frank C. Partridge, retiring United States Consul, will remain at Gibraltar until his successor arrives.

Rome, July 15.—It is asserted in a local Journal that in the event of fighting between the Americans and the Spanish on the coast of Spain the Italian cruisers Degali and Piemonte will be sent to Gibraltar.

Washington, July 15.—The Navy Department announced to-day that Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron would be ready to sail for the Canary Islands Tuesday. The trip across the Atlantic will occupy about twelve days.

It was decided by the War Board at its session this morning to strengthen the squadron by at least two vessels. The advisability of sending a third battle ship along was discussed. If possible the Iowa would have been permitted to go as was the first intention, but her bottom is so foul that it is absolutely necessary to dock her. The Indiana is in the same condition and the War Board decided to send two cruisers instead of her to be the Minneapolis and the Columbia. With this addition the Commodore will have a fleet large enough to meet and destroy any force Spain can send against him.

As first stated in the Journal, a base of supply is to be seized in the Canary Islands, and then the Commodore is to devote himself to hunting up Admiral Camara's fleet. He is to wind up the war with the bombardment of Cadiz. That is expected to bring peace.

The War Board has also decided to increase the coal supply to the fleet along with the squadron. At first it was intended to send five colliers, but eight have already been ordered to load, and a few more may be sent to meet the need.

The colliers at Hampton Roads are to be conveyed to the fleet by one of the converted cruisers which will accompany the squadron.

HARVARD A PEST SHIP.

Had Eight Deaths of Spanish Prisoners on Board.

HUNDREDS AILING.

Four Patients Now Lying at the Point of Death.

ALL MALARIAL FEVER.

So the Doctors Say, but the Conditions Are Very Serious.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago, having on board 1,006 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth Harbor and dropped anchor about three miles from the centre of the city at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The port physician boarded the vessel at 9 o'clock, and in company with the Spanish doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board are ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, two deaths occurred this forenoon, after the cruiser reached this port, and four patients were not expected to live through the night.

There were forty serious cases in the sick bay and forty equally as bad in other portions of the ship. All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever, with which disease those who died were afflicted.

The Medical Board consists of Surgeon Remie Parsons, U. S. N., in charge of the Spanish prisoners at Seavey's Island; Health Officer F. S. Towle, of this city, and Surgeon D. O. Lewis, of the Harvard.

Revolt on Board the Harvard.

The Journal correspondent was able to get a good account of the revolt of the Spaniards on the Harvard. It was among the men who had been sent to work by Admiral Cervera in the trenches near where so many of the Roosevelt Rough Riders met death.

The revolt took place on the night of the Fourth of July in Siboney harbor. The Harvard then had on board the men of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment. A detail of these were on guard. The Spaniards began to climb on the ammunition boxes, which are on the main deck, and the guard had received strict orders not to allow any of the prisoners near the place until the ammunition had been transferred.

The Spaniards did not intend to obey the order of the guards, and half the number confided on the deck crowded around the house. Without doubt they would have blown up the ship had they been let alone.

One of the Massachusetts men started to drive the prisoners back. About a dozen attacked the guard and the Spaniards on the deck. Others joined in the fray, and the guards fired on the ring leaders. Light men fell dead or dying at the first shot. The Harvard's crew, the lead Spaniards were planked, and none of the prisoners was allowed to come on deck. The Spaniards were buried in Siboney harbor the next morning and the injured placed on board the hospital ship San Jose. The Spaniards made no trouble after this occurrence.

Some of These Fought the Rough Riders.

Dr. Towle, accompanied by the ship's physician, Dr. Lewis, made a thorough examination of the prisoners. They reported forty serious cases in the sick bay, as many more confined in other parts of the vessel, and hundreds of cases of malarial fever. Dr. Lewis said the greater part of these prisoners had been used in the trenches before Santiago, and it was there they got the fever.

"You may state," said Dr. Lewis, "that among the thousand odd prisoners aboard the Harvard are the men who slaughtered Roosevelt's Rough Riders. They were taken from the Spanish vessels, and while a part of them were set at work digging trenches the remainder were sent against the Rough Riders. There is only one Spanish line officer aboard the Harvard, Lieutenant-Commander Juanbarru."

Dr. Lewis landed at the Navy Yard at 9:30 o'clock, and reported to Commandant Carpenter the serious conditions aboard the ship. All the deaths so far have resulted from malarial fever. While the officials at the Navy Yard and the officers of the Harvard went ashore, there is danger. It is believed they are badly frightened at the state of things aboard the Harvard.

The sanitary arrangements at Seavey's Island are not according to the liking of Colonel Forney, who is in charge of the prisoners. He has secured accommodations for the large number of men who are to be landed from the Harvard.

There was an impression here that the Harvard was bringing more of the Spaniards captured in the battle in which the fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed—700 of whom are now prisoners on Seavey's Island, having been landed there from the cruiser St. Louis.

It was learned soon after the Harvard reached here that this was not the case, but that nearly all those who arrived this morning were captured in skirmishes which occurred before the American troops landed in Cuba, and continued as they advanced toward Santiago.

They were a sorry-looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside to-day, and were in a far worse condition than those who came last Sunday. While Admiral Cervera's men showed many signs of privation, those seen to-day were tattered and unkempt.

They Are a Sorry Looking Lot. Their clothing was torn and stained with blood and mud, while in physical appearance there seemed to be hardly a man able to care for himself, and it was easy to believe the physician's word that half of the 1,006 are ailing.

Captain Cotton, of the Harvard, during Dr. Towle's visit, spoke of the condition of the Spaniards when they came aboard the vessel at Santiago. He said they were half starved and wholly exhausted, and as nearly dead as men could be and still move.

The cruiser will be ordered to move six miles down the harbor to quarantine, pending further arrangements for the care of those on board.

SUNDAY JOURNAL "WANTS" BRING MONDAY MORNING RESULTS. Send them early to-day for tomorrow.

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